OF MEANT OF THE BERELLION ose who style Virginia the "heart of the ion," and think no blows effective unless they are struck at Richmond, forget that the resoliton was full-blown, and the Southern Confederacy entirely established, with all its political and military authorities, before Vir political and military authorities girls joined it all. Instead of originating se-cession, Virginia did not even come into it at the eleventh hour. It was an accomplished and fixed fact, while Virginia was still a member which made the revolution, and Virginia is not to-day, and never was, anything more than a bob to their kite. It was bound to them by a tic which it had not the courage to sever, that of negro breeders to the markets which made negro-breeding profitable. That is the whole sum and substance of the economical and po-litical views which constrained Virginia to join a confederacy, the establishment of which it deprecated. To speak of Virginia as the primary position, while facts and history assign o it a secondary and subordinate position.

The complete conquest of Virginia would port of its proceedings every month to Con-leave the Southern Confederacy untouched in port of its proceedings every month to Con-all the interests which determined it to try the gress; and we think, also, it will be found that all the interests which determined it to try the tortunes of a separate empire, with ample boundaries and with abundant capacity and opportunity for geographical enlargement to The loss of Virginia would not be fatal to the rebellion in States which resolved upon and executed rebellion without the aid and against the remonstrances of Virginia.

On the contrary, if we successfully strike as the rebeilion in the cotton States, which we can With emancipation enforced by the strong and Texas, we shall have severed the tie which ragged Virginia after the political fortunes of the Gulf. All other links, of emigration, blood, ud commercial relations, were most powerful between Virginia and the loyal States. But the link of negro-breeding and negro-selling was with the Gulf, and that was more powerful than all else. We shall have out it forever, cotton States. That, ludged, will be to strike at the "heart of the rebellion."

We have pald too much attention to all the borter slave States, overlooking the fact that You are not willing to fight for the negro. their position is essentially secondary and subordinate. The primum mobile of the disease we are combating is in the cotton States, and alone effective.

ministration has proceeded, in spite of all shallow clamors, to send the large force of General Banks to the Southwest, instead of wasting it here in abortive attempts to capture Richmond, which is a place of no earthly importance to either party in this struggle. Gen. Banks is now where he can strike decisive blows at "the heart of the rebellion."

## " CHANGE OF TUNE."

The Stor of last evening has a characteristic article under the above caption. It pitches in, right and left, to those whom it styles "radicals."

those movements.

This makes us a redical, we suppose. If foreign Powers mean to interfere and put

have to contend with.

other relation than that of owner and chairels, in the some people who make it their voprate of consistency, a thing which say, a lewel, but don't happen to be which any journalist can, in such times look after. He must chronicle what og, and give werning of coming which cast their shadows before, at

When Mason and Slidell were taken by Capt. Vilkes from an English steamer, and Bestiled the Northern States. The Edinburgh is

meet the proposition, and satisfactorily dispose behalf the South.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

When the expenses of Government are rue ning on at the rate of a million dollars a day, it is the duty of every good citizen to point out useless expenditures, and stop every drain possible. The "cours of claims," it is thought will be found the most useless excrescence or the body politic, and its officers in the enloynent of as perfect sinecures as that held by the "master of the stag-hounds" in England.

Blue Book and the appropriation show curious facts about this court. About \$50,000, in round numbers, are usually approprinted to run this useless machine. There are three "judges," at \$4,000 each, at the head of which is Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, who was rejudiated by his own noble State for his funkvism to the slave power, and, of course rewarded by such Administrations as preceded the present. He resides most of the time in Massachusetts, having little or nothing to do, except drawing his salary. There are also three "solicitors," with salaries of \$3,500, \$3,000 and \$2,500; also two "clerks," at \$3,000 and \$2,000 each; one of whom, Mr. Hunting don, lives in Connections, comes on, draws hi salary, stays about town awhile, and then returns to his family; the other "elerk," Mr. Welling, "of Virginia," lives here, and finds ample time to edit the National Intelligences and write the pro-slavery articles and sneering attacks on the very Administration from which he draws a living. A gentleman, (and Demo-crat, too,) well qualified to judge, estimates that the laborious duties of these two " clerks" occupy them, on an average, about one hour week, for which they receive \$5,000 per anuum.

And this is not all. The court is as useless as the fifth wheel to a precated. To speak of Virginia as the stons, after bringing forth its "ridiculous mice," and we doubt if its records will show that they have even "examined" half a desercomes the past year. By the law establishing The complete conquest of Virginia would this court, we think, it is required to make reit has not made more than one report since last winter; probably, because its three judges, three solicitors, two clerks, and one messenger, had done nothing to report.

or \$100 per week, for an hour's cervice each

One of their last exploits was sending in bill of "ten dollars for carriage hire in calling on the President." It was, of course, disallowed by Comptroller Whittlesey. This called forth an indignant protest from Mr. Huntingdon; only do by striking at slavery, rebellion and slavery both die of themselves in Virginia.

A PEW QUESTIONS.

You are not willing to fight for the negro.

Are you willing that he should fight for himself? Or are you only contented, when you can feel that you are acting as aids in keeping him in his present condition?

You are not will see to the negro.

Are you will be received on board at that place by complying with the requirements. The number of applicants are 331 women, 220 children, and 1 Acervants and six school boys.

But if that is offensive to your pride, how can it be less so, to be pitted against the negro, or to have the negro pitted against you, which is sending Gen. Banks to New Oricans was "just we are combating is in the cotton States, and it is there we must meet it and cure it by that precisely what will continue to take place, so the thing," and that to have sent him to James remedy of excision which is alone possible and long as the rebeis have the exclusive use of river to co-operate with Gen. Burnside, would him! If it is ignomiations to receive aid from have been a terrible blunder. The Times gives the negro, is it less so to be buffled and repulsed a column of reasons for thus becoming sensi-by him? It is the negro, whose toll in the fields, ble at last. It is about time that the New York upon fortifications and in camp following, has hold your Government at bay for two years. If no longer permit them to dietate the policy of it is an instrumentality you despise, is it more this war. From the time that they insisted that mortifying to conquer, than to be conquered, Gen. Scott should control everything, down to by means of lt?

You do not want to be embroiled in a war about the negro. Suppose you don't. Can paign in midwinter, they have done mischief, you help yourself? Is it not precisely in a war about the negro, and about nothing else, that

ghtandiert, to those whom it styles "radicals." Not unlikely, as you have heard about little to the commander of our feet in Hampson.

The Star is a stickler for consistency. As it else since you can recollect public affairs; but | Boats to send the war steamer Connecticut at never has any opinions of public policy, it finds does it do you any good to stop your cars against once to Aspinwall, to bring to New York the no difficulty in steering for "point-no-point." hearing about the negro, so long as you feel California treasure (\$3,000,000) that will have That editor would do well to recollect that there him all the while? Depend upon it, the rebels accumulated there by the time she arrives out; and defirence between recognizing the desire you neither to hear or see the fact that by which time the specie of three San Francisco fact that certain movements towards foreign they are working four millions of negroes mediation are being made and canciloning significantly on the port. advantage of thereby neutralizing all your We go for our country, our whole country, efforts and of making you the laughing-stock and nothing but our country. We believe the of the world. Being deaf and blind to this ac- tice that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad cniy way to secure a permanent peace, and to tual predicament of things does not mitigate units all our States in a lasting Union, is to the ruinous effects upon you and your.

certain particular things which is offensive and 1st of January irksome? Did you ever get tired of hearing end to this war, we can't help it; but we that notonly could work at the South but nenot fail to chronicle this fact in season, groes; that without slaves there could be no sing.—As it is the purpose of Gen. Porter to the public mind may have, in advance, an cotton and no commerce, or that Europeans have the testimony of the defence close with other relation than that of owners and chattels! will be several days before these officers are

the nay journalist can, in such times look after. He must chronicle what age, and give werning of coming which cast their shadows before, at of being misunderstood by noodles, and introduced and the London Quarterity Review for October. In mediation is imminent. The questown whould we meet it, and what can we at it!

If the English steamer, and what can we at it is a for the taste and principles of the Tories, is after the taste and principles of the Tories, is from an English steamer, and Battiled from an English steamer, and Battiled from an English steamer, and Battiled from an english more moderate and glozing, but it still form an english steamer, and Battiled from an english steamer and which the english steamer and white an english steamer and steamer and winter from Hudson Taylor, the Edinburgh Review for October. An eligible from Fori de France, Machania, had a three days previously left that data and she then south that the endous champion of the South, the amone of the t Fort Warren, the whole press of the country sibly more moderate and glozing, but is still shouted for joy, and said, with one accord, "we insists that the interests of England require a sil accer give them up !" But still, when the dissolution of the American Union, and that nglish Government demanded their surrender, all English parties desire that event. The Ede quietly surrendered them.

If is easy to blow and bluster, and tell what proclamation of September 27, by its tendency to enlist the popular anti-slavery feeling of Eumore, but it is a very different thing to rope, renders it more difficult to intervene in

expresses opinions, may boast of this ised of operations to which he is assigned.

Entire man outside expresses one of the country to the best of his cannot stop to inquire what he said yes.

We start this for the especial benefit of Mr. J. Davis, who recently signed a paper reflecting control of the country to the best of his personally upon General Butter, Said paper.

We fear not if we are called a raillead our duty, and to serve our country to the fact, at that date, General Butter was in command of the "Department of the Galf," when, in fact, at that date, General Butter will be the fact, at that date, General Butter will be fact, at the same that the cannot have a surve our country to the fact, at that date, General Butke had been in command of that department could be fact, at that date, General Butke was for four days to booked for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of large. It is said that May Spragne is to be adjusted for with much interest by the people at cruicing outside, insuling in the prospect of

THE POSTER COURT-MARTIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 1 The avamination of Col. Russies was con tinued. He was questioned in regard to his own personal feelings towards Geu. Porter, and also about the opinions expressed by Gen. Pope also about the opinions expressed by Gen. Pope and staff, before the 27th of August, upon the military and moral support they have from Gen. Porter.

As for himself, he said, he was neither friendly nor unfriendly to Gen. Porter. Gen. Pope had told him that the army coming to their aid from James river would be of little avail.

Brig. Gen. Griffin, of Morell's division, attached to the Fifth Corps Army of Virginia under Porter, was sworn. He gave the partie lars of his arrival at Warrenton Junction with his brigade, on the 27th of August, after a march of from 18 to 19 miles; he spoke of the unfavorable condition of the roads, the darkness of the night, the exhaustion of the troops, etc., which retarded his movements by the had pursued. He was also examined minutely as to the part he had taken in the battles of the 29th and 30th of August. Whilst testifying on this point he referred to a conversation held on the battle-geld between Gens, Porter and Mc-Dowell. This he had not overheard, but supposed from subsequent movements it had reference to an order be received almost immediate

ly after to change his position in the line. In reply to the charge that Gen. Porter had riticised the management of Pope, and had otherwise displayed insubordination and lack of energy, he said he knew or no instance wherein Gen. Porter had falled in his duty to his com-

mander or his country.

The court adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

THE MeDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

MONDAY, Dec. 29. Nothing of public interest was cited from the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel. The replies were mere repetitions of previous testimony, or dry details, whose significance may not fully appear until all the evidence shall have been obtained.

The court adjourned till to day at 11 a. m. ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPART-

MENT. WAR DEPARTMENT. JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1862. The following notice has been issued from the War Department this day:

Notice is hareby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their fam-illes and friends in the South have, with very few exceptions, been granted, provided the re-quirements stated in the notice of the 24th uit. them all," who presides over the First Comptroller's office.

In these gloomy times, when our soldlers are
suffering such upparalleled hardships, and are
month after month without pay, Congress
should look into this unmifigated milsance and
promptly abate it, by a repealing bill of half a
dozen lines.

In these gloomy times, when our soldlers are
suffering such upparalleled hardships, and are
lied to of a list of the names is unnecessary,
the contrary, are permitted to leave. The publication of a list of the names is unnecessary,
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the provided from the contrary, are permitted to leave. The publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

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The publication of t

GRACEFUL SLIDING .- The N. Y. Times of yes

you are now actually sweating and paying taxes and perilling your lifet at the urgent solicitation of Senator Latham, You do not want to hear about the negro. to the commander of our fleet in Hampton

Postmaster General Blair has given no-Company having refused to convey the mails unite all our States in a lasting Union, is to the ruinous effects upon you and your.

between those cities for the compensation augmented to slavery hence, we advocate the Are you tired of hearing anything said about thorized by law, the service will be suspended the negro? or is it not rather the hearing of on that and its branch routes on and after the

TESTIMONY OF GLAS. MCCLERLAN AND BURNS.

The Alabama at Port de Prance, Martin-ique-How She Escaped from the San Jacis the testimony of the defence close with any that of Generals McClellan and Burnside, it

ment of the department of the Gulf, started a force for Vicksburg. He will attack the rebeis who have been fortifying Port Hudson, at that place.

THE capitalns of both steamers were accusated to see each other on shore, and in one of their frequent meetings, the capitaln of the Alama said to the other of the San Jacinto:

'I have only 190 men and 12 guns, whilst you have 500 of the one and 30 of the other; if you promise me not to use your guns, I will board you, take you and destroy you.'

The capitaln of the San Jacinto would not accust the challenge, telting him that he was in

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The following is Gen. Butler's perting adress to the troops of his late depa copy from the Delto:
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMY OF THE GULF.
NEW OBLESS, Dec. 15, 1502.
General Order No. 106.

General Order No. 106.

Soldiers of the Army of the Guig: Relieved from further duties in this department by direction of the President, under date of November Wil, 1962, I take leave of yon by this final order, it being impossible to fail your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontiers of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell.

This word—endeared as you are, by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country.—
Without a murmur you sustained an encamp-

You have deserved well of your country—
Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sand-bar so desolate that banishment
to it with every care and comfort possible, has
been the most dreaded punishment inflicted
upon your bitterest and most insuiting enemies.
You had so little transportation that bat
handful could advance to compel aubmission
by the Queen City of the rebellion, whilst others
weded breat-deep in the marshes which surround &t. Phillip, and forced the surround of the
most skillul engineers of your country and her
enemy.

At your occupation, order, law, quiet, and
peace sprang to this city, filled with the braves
of all nations, where, for a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was
scarcely safe at monday.

ring the prefoundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noouday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those who came to seoff.

Landing with a military chest containing but seventy-flue-dollars, from the hourds of a robel Government you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your Government less by four-fifths than any other.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives You have fed the starving poor, the wives dehildren of your enemies, so converting

ernment less by four-fifths than any other.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers, from districts in which, when you entered, you were tanutingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the condence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Halling you as deliverers, they are ready to ald you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or using the tactics taught them by, your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health, you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His creatures should obey His laws, and reaping Ills blessing in this most unbestiling elimane, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service. the same length of service.

the same length of service.
You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field; but I need not further cularge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.
I commend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.
Farenell, my comrades, again farewell.
BESA, F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

# For the National Republican.

A Model Railroad. With all the pressure upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by the long diense of the main stem, they still exhibit a bold front, spirit, which is and will continue to be the ad miration of every one at all conversant with the neculiar circumstances and surroundings of this great artery of circulation of men and merchandise, to and from the great West.

It is more especially the pioneer part of this road, the Washington and Baltimore branch, road, the Washington and Baltimore branch, which claims attention—that part on which we so lately depended for men and supplies, while the Potomac was so impleded as to interdict commerce and stay the arrival of as many as 200 cargoes. In addition to the thousands of men for the army, and passengers with their baggage, as usual, we had never to wait and be put off in transporting men or merchandles, either on Government or private account. As high as 7,000 tons a day have been sent forward, and not a dollar of public property has been Gen. Scott should control everything, down to the tragedy at Fredericksburg, which crowned their hurrals for an "on to Richmond" came paign in midwinter, they have done mischief, and that continually.

An Important Order Issuer.—Yesterday, at the urgent solicitation of Senator Lutham, the Secretary of the Navy diametric of Senator Lutham, the Secretary of the Navy diametric of Senator Lutham.

present a group of unshess and energetic gas-tiennes, such as I have seldom, if ever, met with in any part of the world.

The investment is, I believe, between \$40,-000,000 and \$50,000,000, and their magnificent place of business presents an air of dignity and order, which might well be compared to the Hank of England, said to be the model of the business establishments of the world. Notwith-standing all this, it has been strongly hinted that their bills, always moderate, have not been as promptly honored by the monetary and dis-turning agents of the Government as they ough-to have been, but this is not surprising, when the brave soldiers in the field have frequently been kept half a year behind, while many a wife and children have been hungering for the pittance which they would gladly have sent home, if they were paid, as they should be,— God forbid this outrage on humanity should be continued.

## From the N. Y. Times.

HAVANA, December 20, 1862.

ones, the proposition, and estimate to make the comes.

The President and his advisers," say these terms of new and interference in our affairs, and also is the affairs of this continent. We are for the Macroe decirins. Still we are not stupid enough to tail our eyes to certain dangers, and think that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see the form of the event of the first that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see the form of the event of the first that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see the first that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see the first that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see that the proclamation may certainly now that there is no danger because we refuse to see that the proclamation may certainly now that the said drove a transport of the public of the Afabama seed the control nor avert it.

Foresteing the evil, we would drove public attention to it, and out stupidly say there is no danger, because, for pooth, we happen to disapprove of what seemand be invitable. It is an accordance with the vices of General Butler, who is perfectly satisfied with the new first expresses ophitous, may boast of this form of the best of his first the proclamation of the proc

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN NEWS. THE STEAMER THISTLE.

NEITHER THE LEOPARD THE LONDON GLOBE DEFENDS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST BLAME IN THE ALABAMA OUTRAGES.

SLIDELL'S SUCCESS WITH CERTAIN FRENCH MINISTERS.

CAPE RICE, December 27, by way of Port Hood, Dec. 29.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th, passed Cape Race on Saturday afternoon.

The steamship Persis arrived as Liverpool on the 15th, with her machinery disabled. The Asia takes her place on the 20th.

The City of Waskington arrived on the 15th, and the Jura on the 19th.

The Markers.—Sales of cotton, Monday and Tuesday, 35,000 bales—20,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with suradvance of 4d.

xporters. The market is firm, with an acc of id. adstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions ull. Consols closed on Wednesday at 921 a 921 fo

noney.

The President's message was eagerly can rassed, but had no effect, and no faith is exhib

vassed, but had no effect, and no faith is exhibited in his emmndpation scheme.

The Tuscarora had overhauled the steamer Thiatle when leaving Madeira for Nassau.

The British war steamer Leopard tried to stop the Thistie, to see what the Theearora had done, but the Thistie would not stop.

The officers of the Tuscarora represented they had not taken the Thistie, but it was considered strange she ran away from the British vessel.

casel.
The Tuscarora left Madeira on the 13th of The Tuncarona left Madelira on the 13th of November, to return in a few days.

The London Globe defends the British Government against blame in all the pirate Alaman's affairs, and says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient against her, and, therefore, the Government could not possibly interfere.

The Times has an editorial to the same effect.

ibly interfere.

The Times has an editorial to the same effect.
It is reported that Mr. Sildell has had another undience with Napoleon, and that M. Drouyn let 'Huys and M. Persigney favor the South.

England offers, with the consent of the Powers of Europe, to cede the Ionian Islands

Powers of surely, to Greece.

Prince Ferdinand, of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek throne.

The London Herald's city article says that President Lincoin's message was regarded on stock exchange as of a pacific character, and led to predictions that hostilities between the North and the Southwould speedily be brought

President Lincoln's allusions to foreign af-President Lincoln's construed. The Londor

President Lincoln's allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed. The London Times says it is sufficient that he expresses respect for the rights of neutrals and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded, when we look toward the South. The Times adds, that the message is less a threat of externilization than a bid for peace.

In another article, the Times says that the

message is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace.

In another article, the Times says that the emancipation scheme of Mr. Lincoln is a labored substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London Heroid finds the message of President Lincoln made up of plantudes, abstraction ought to know that, if the Confederates were not allowed belligerent rights, the block-ade of the Southern ports and the search of British ships could not be tolorated.

The London Dully Ness says that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme does his humanity credit, but it has no faith in. it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

FROM ARKANSAS. A BRILLIANT UNION SUCCESS.

FAYETTEVILL, ARRANSAS, Dec. 29.—One of the most difficult and daring raid of the war has been made by a part of the Army of the Krontler. has been mane by a part of the Army of the Frontier.

On Saturday, Gen. Herron started, with a portion of his cavalry and infantry, for the other side of Boston mountains. Gen. Blunt left Caue Hill at the same sime by another

left Cane Hill at the same sime by another route.

The columns, six thousand stong, went in tight marching order, with six days' cooked ration, and marched forty-two miles without stopping. Gen. Herron took two batteries, without calsons. The sritlery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by tweive-horse teams.

At daylight yesterday morning, the two commands joined at Lee's egeck, three miles south of the mountains, where the cavarry and artiflery, numbering two thousand, started for Van Buren, leaving the lafantry to follow as fast as possible. Two rebel regiments of cavairy were encountered at Dripping Spring. After a sharp skirmish they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was none killed, but a few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying robets to Van Buren, where a spiendid charge was made, ted by Generals Blunt and Herron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy.

The rebel cavairy rushed on board some

crison, resulting in a company of the crison, resulting in a country of the country rushed on board some combons and escaped to the other side of the

Two meamers and over a hundred prisoners Two steamers and over a nundred prisoners among them were captured. A third boat was rip schore in addition to thase destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp eqlpage, transportation unples, and horses were also select.

The full extent of the captures was not yet known when the messenger left.

The infantry and artillery were lastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow. The people of that section were

sinwilling, to engage us.

The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it the winter's work of the Army of the Frontier is marked out.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The agent of the nail steamblip company refuses to deliver reights received per the Constitution until the onsignees give their bonds indemnifying them

consignees give their bonds indemni against loss in case Captain Semi pirate Alabama, should recover the cited from the steamer Ariel. The steamer Oregon said on Saturday for Guayamas, with a hundred passengers, and a quantity of machinery for the Mexican silver mines.

## MARYLAND SENATOR.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The Governor of Maryland to-day commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Hicks as Senator to represent the State of Ma-ryland, until the next meeting of the Legisla-ture, in place of Hoo. James A. Pearce, de-

Pire at Portsmouth, Va.

For at Portsmouth, Vs.

For assess Mosnor, Dec. 28.—A fire occurred at Portsmouth this morning, destroying five dwellings situated on Grawford street. The particulars have not been received.

Last evening four negroes were brought to Fortress Mource, implicated in the killing of a white man of Newport News, name not known.

The Carvill leave on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock white man of Newport News, name not known.

DEFORM OF R. 20. D. 2. D. 2. D. 2. D. 3. D. 3.

The Girard House,

BAN THE SOUTHWEST.

all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. At headquar-ters, up to 11 o'clock this reasing, the multi-authorities were unadvised of these events, and utterly discredited them. A report from Memphis was, that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications, and the rebels have been committing depredations in the neighborhood.

PROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Damage Done by the Rabels under Mor-

The Journal's Account Untru Ratiroad Communication between La

Louisville, Dec. 29.—The Journal says the trestlework near Maldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was destroyed yesterday by John Morgan's forces but expresses the opinion that Morgan will not advance to the Ohlo river. Other sources say that Morgan's force at the trestlework was about twenty-eight hundred against six hundred Federals. After slight casualities our forces surrendered, Further particulars are unknown.

The Journal's statement of the capture of cannon by the rebels is untrue.

Headquarters here (eleven o'clock in the morning) have not been advised of the above destruction, but circles usually reliable affirm it with great positiveness. If true, there will be no more railroad communication between Lonisville and Nashville for at least thirty days.

FROM CAIRO.

The Report that Gen. Grant has Pallen Back Confirmed. HE WILL MAKE MEMPHIS THE BASIS

A LARGE FEDERAL FORCE REPORTED TO The Enemy Attack Our Porces near Grand Junction, and are Repulsed.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF VAN DORN. EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID. MAGAZINE BLOWN UP AND BARRACKS BURNED.

BURNED.

CHICARO, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Cairo reposts the rumor that Geu. Grant has fallen back to North Tallahatchle is confirmed. The main body of his army strived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is supposed Gen. Grant will open the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis the base of his supplies.

A report had reached Memphis that a heavy Federal force had ascended the Mississippi from New Oricens, and that the naval portion is under Admiral Farragut; that Fort Hudson has fallen into Federal hands, and that the fleet had reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburg.

This reported advance of our forces is confirmed by the Vicksburg Whig of the 18th be cember. On the 20th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 350 in number, at Davice Milis, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy were repulsed, leaving twenty dead and thirty wounded on the field. A number were carried off. The Federal loss was triding.

Van Dorn, it is, now believed, is between Bolivar and the Mississippi. The rebels still hold the road between Columbus and Jackson, Tennessee. New Madrid was evacuated yes terday. A part of the magazine was blown up and the barracks were burned.

FROM THNNESSEE. KNOXVILLE TAKEN BY A UNION BRIGADE.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS. Louisville, Dec. 29.—The postmaster of Riehmond, Kentucky, eays that Colonel Carter, commanding a Union brigade, has captured Khoxville, Tennessee, and destroyed four bridges and a large portion of the railroad track between Knoxville and Dandridge.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, is here. It is not true that he has ordered out the militis of

Governor Morton, or Busines, is used.

Inot true that he has ordered out the militia of that State, as reported.

Passengers on the train from Louisville to Shepardsville to-day, report that they heard heavy firing up to four this afternoon, in the direction of Lebanon Junction.

Reports are current that Colonel Harlan's brigade is in the rear of Morgan's forces, and, it is suaid, may have engaged them.

It is rumored that a portion of Morgan's forces are at Bardatown, and desiroyed a portion of the railroad track near Elizabethown.

The rebels have been repulsed three miles feom Mumfordsville, Everything there is safe. General Rossermas' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro.

It is supposed that Morgan is "Skedaddling" out of the State.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The I yes has in-teresting news from the Peninsula, under date of Fortress Monroe, dated to-day. Gen. Naglee had received information from contrabands, which was considered reliable, that a body of seven thousand rebels, under Gen. Trimble, who had been detached from the

taken entirely by surprise and terribly fright-ened.
General Hindman was on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable, if not botteries at Gloucester Point. Our troops were patteries at Gloucester Point. Our troops wer-under arms, awaiting an attack, and Genera-Naglec had prepared to attack the enemy in force to-day, (Monday.) We had two gun-boats in the river to assist in the defence.

Arrival of the Princess Royal Arrival of the Princess Royal.

5r. Jons's, N. F., Dec. 29.—The screw steamer Princess Royal arrived here on the steamer Princess Royal arrived here on the labout fourteen hundred tons burden, and has a cargo of eight hundred tons. She took in here two hundred tons of coal and a few tons of codish. She sails to-morrow, it is alteged for Halifax. She is a splendid vessel, and is well adapted for running the blockade.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED .- The Commissioner of Pensions made the following appointments of surgical and medical inspect for the service of his bureau, viz:

Dr. Edward Dorneh, at Monroe, Mich., Dr. J. P. Finley, at Leon, Iows; Dr. Edward H. Grant, at Troy, Kausas; Dr. J. F. Newland, at Emporia, Kansas; Dr. John F. Daggett, at Lockport, III.

See a woman in another column picking Sambuel Grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is au admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

NOTICE TO SICK AND WOUNDED

DEPOT OF B. & O. R. R. CO.

PRILADEPPRIA, Dec. 29.—The Girard House

Af there has been so many FRAVOS perpetrated hotel, after being closed for two years, has been on coldiers and others, pessengers are confident on purphase titled out at the Ticket Office in the Dept of the B a C R R C C.

OFFICIAL.

Releases from the draft on the ground

ler Van den Heu-DECEMBER 27, 1862.

OFFICIAL.

Cuyst

Henry Miller - - - Daniel Doyle - - - - Joseph Reisher - - George Walther - -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1869. The Secretary of State will hereafter received nembers of Congr of Congress on business on Saturday ing with Saturday, the first of ne

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1862. Army in this city will call on Surgeon J. K.

Sick and wounded Officers of Volunteers in this city will call on Surgeon M. Clymer, U. S. Volunteers, for professional attendance. Office

The above named Surgeons are specially as signed to this duty. JOSEPH R. SMITH.

Acting Surgeon General.

Report of the Committee on "Christman

Dinmer." U. S. General Hospital, Armory Square.

The undersigued, appointed at a meeting of ladies, convened by Mrs. Caleb B. Smith, chairman to superintend the preparation and distribution of the "Christmas dinner" to the sick and wounded soldiers in Armory Square hospitals, have the honor to report that the intentions of the Gonera were carried out in every particular, and that the occasion was one of special interest.

The patients in bed were served at one, and the convalencests and attendants at two o'clock, to the number of six hundred and severy-vis, with food prepared principally under the tumediate superison of your committee, and based upon a superison of your committee, and based upon a superison of the temperature of the tumediate superison of the medical certain voices of the brave town on that occasion is sufficient rewarf for the various labors of your committee.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the following articles from—

The bright faces and cheerful voices of the brave epilows on that occasion is sufficient reward for the various labors of your committee. We take pleasure in acknowledging the following articles from—
Mrs. Fresident Lincoln—10 turkeys, 10 pairs chickens, 20 gester. Mrs. Sinth—10 turkeys, 40 chickens, 10 gester, half harred cysters, 2 barreds applies, 2 berreds potentially of the property of the

request.

Also, from various other sources—2 harrels apples, 2 dosea birds, 60 ples, cheese, custards, puddings, jellies, &c.

They also acknowledge the valuable assistance of many ladies.

Your committee, in conclusion, congratulate of many ladies. Your committee, in conclusion, congratulate Your committee, in conclusion, congratulate those whose inherality apread the entertainment, and themselves with the consciousness that they have faithfully discharged their trust in a manner eminently satisfactory to the recipients of your bountiful generosity.

We have the honor to be, your most obedient

Mrs. Dr. D. W. Berss, Mrs. Willand, Miss McKean, Mrs. J. R. Elvan, Mrs. Henly.

NEW CANTERBURY HALL Will BE RE-OPENED Wednesday, New Year's Eve.

Commendant's Office, December 27, 1882.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD IS MERREW OFFERUD for the apprehension and delivery into
custody of the commandant of the marest Navy
Yard, of each of the following named persons, desertiers from the naval service of the United States:
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Heary Boroum
and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Gadard, both of the United States steamer Curritude,
and both believed to be residents of New York or
Beroollyn.

Acting Master's Mate T. H. Brown, and Acting Master's Male Augustus Farwell, of the Potomas Flotilia. John H. Campbell, Captain of the Hold, Vistor Flottile.
John R. Campbell, Captsin of the Hold, Victor
Perry, seaman, and H. M. Beebe and John McCue,
landsness, all of the Currinted A. H. A. R. WOOD,
Commodore Continuating
Navy Yard and Pottoma: Flottile.

NEW CANTERBURY HALL Wednesday, New Year's | Eve.



PROF. C. M. FOWLER, the old and distinguished suther and festurer on Phrendellar Washington about the first of February.

Washington about the first of February.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

turned to the writers.
These envelopes are to be made in the most thorough manner, of the best Manilla paper, and to be \$1.4 by \$5.10 thekes in size, and must be gunned for seeiing at least \$1.2 in these at the point. They are also to have upon the upper writers quantity of printing, in clear type, covering about one-third thereof, in conformity, with a sample which will be turnished on application at this De-

which will be furnished on application a rise partment.

Bits are also invited to furnish 100,000 envelopes, or such quantity thereof as may be ordered by the Fostmaster General; to be thoroughly made, of the best quality of buff paper, to be 4 by 83-40 inches in size, and to have the words "Fost office Department," official Rusiness," and "Fostmaster printited on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

All the above envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five and delivered weekly at the Post Office Department in Washington, in good of-er, ready for use, and free of code for packing and transportation, and at the rated 30,000 each year. The first delivery to be made on the first of Fobrus.

der, reany for the state of section of Peb transportation, and at the rate of Section The first delivery to be made on the first of Peb say, 1983.

Biddets are expected to furnish samples of servicious which they propose to supply, and hid will be considered unless offered by manufarers of envolupes, accompanied to the party.

in will be envolupes, accompanied by satusaceurs of envolupes, accompanied by satusaceurs arranders.

Introduce with the awarded to the party substitute the lowest and best tide, which is to be described by taking into account the price and the parties are substituted by taking into account the price and the individual parties. Bond and security will be required for the faith performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly. Proposels for Envolupes," and should be adorsers to the Taking the business of the production of the participant of the production of the production

NEW CANTERBURY HALL